

SULLY'S RAPID RISE.

Incidents in the Deposed "Cotton King's" Career.

AGGRESSIVE IN HIS METHODS.

Failed Bull Leader a Picturesque Figure in the Market—Has a Faculty of Making Many Friends, and Several Stockbrokers Have Been Tided Over by His Forbearance. Striking Features of His Business Office.

Daniel J. Sully, the deposed "cotton king," is probably the most picturesque figure that ever entered the cotton ring, say the New York Times. A man of commanding appearance, he possesses the faculty of making many friends, and it was to a great extent owing to his large acquaintance that he was able to rule the market as he did. He was born in Providence in 1861 and has been in some branch of the cotton trade ever since he first entered business life. He began as a clerk with Stephen M. Weld & Co., who were then in Boston, but who since have moved to New York. From that firm he went to the F. W. Reynolds company of Providence, who do a large spot cotton business. He traveled for them as a buyer in the south and also as a cotton salesman among the mills of New England, and his wide acquaintance in the cotton trade dates from that time. After several years of accumulated savings and small profits in cotton futures he was able to buy out the Reynolds firm, which he turned into a company, whose president he became.

It was in December, 1892, that he came to New York. He had then become convinced that the crop of that year would be a very small one, and that prices were bound to go up. Early in January he entered the market, trading through a brokerage firm. Within a short time he had accumulated profits of \$50,000 and he thought it was about time to "cash in and go home." A Mr. Brophy, who is now his manager, persuaded him, however, to stay, on the ground that he had a good chance to make more than a mere nest egg. Mr. Sully stayed and soon began to trade for himself. Before long he was swamping a good sized lot of cotton futures and was beginning to make a name for himself. His methods were aggressive and quite different from anything the exchange had ever known before. Soon he attracted a following, and with its support he found it not difficult to bid the market up.

Before any one was aware of it he had succeeded in cornering the May option in the New York market. He was in a position to squeeze all the shorts, and it was then that his generosity showed itself, and many a small broker was tided over by his forbearance. So it was that when the news of his suspension came out the other day there were everywhere words of sympathy for the fallen leader.

After engineering the May corner in 1903 Mr. Sully for the time being withdrew from the market. He had made a fortune variously estimated at from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000, the first figure being probably correct, but, what is more, he had made a reputation which served him in good stead in his later campaigns.

In August of last year he formed a partnership with S. P. B. Morse and began to do business as a broker as well as for his own account. He soon conceived the idea that the present crop would be a small one, and he started out not only to back up this contention in the market, but also to try to convince the world that his idea was right. He very nearly did so, but during the last few weeks his theory revealed some hard knocks, which rather undermined the faith of his followers.

In December last Mr. Sully got out a crop estimate which placed the crop at 9,500,000 bales. For a time many people believed with him. When the government estimate apparently bore out his contention, even the optimists accepted it, and every one began to buy. Aided by the buying of the public speculative following, the price was rapidly advanced, and the Sully firm was credited with enormous profits. That this was true at least to some extent was shown by the fact that Sully himself bought a house for his wife for which he paid \$350,000.

He also branched out by joining the Coffee Exchange and the Stock Exchange, and he moved into a suit of handsome offices in the Wall Street Exchange building at New York. Here there was established a dining room for his clerks, who had to work overtime, and sleeping quarters were also arranged for them. A Japanese cook held sway in the kitchen. The dining room, with two portraits of a cat mas-

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Given to the People by Our Local Druggists, Rickert & Wells.

We want the people of Barre and vicinity to know that the most valuable and delicious tasting preparation of cod liver oil known to medicine is Vinol.

Vinol contains all the medicinal elements of cod liver oil, actually taken from fresh cods' livers, but not a drop of oil to retard its work. For this reason Vinol is recognized throughout the world as the greatest health-restorer and strength-creator known to medicine, and we do not believe there is a man, woman or child in Barre at this season of the year but what Vinol will benefit them.

Vinol creates health and strength for old people, weak, sickly women and children, nursing mothers and after a severe sickness.

Vinol cures hacking coughs, chronic colds, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles. Unequaled to create an appetite, and to make those who are too thin fat, rosy and healthy.

Try Vinol on our guarantee to return money if it fails. Rickert & Wells, Druggists.

Not looking down from gilt frames, represents many novel points of decoration and furnishing. It is in dark oak, with a touch of green, and wainscoted nearly up to the top. Stained glass panels fill the door which communicates with the outer offices.

Sully became so convinced of the accuracy of his short crop idea that he started a "campaign of education" for the purpose of inducing the public to accept the higher prices of cotton goods as permanent and necessary. Before this he had formed a pool with Edwin Hawley, the stock operator, taking the latter's nephew into partnership.

But in the week following his famous educational campaign circular the market broke nearly 500 points. Then it became known that Sully and his pool had sold out. Mr. Sully was prevailed upon to again become a market leader, and he succeeded in putting the market up again. In the meantime he had also joined the Chicago board of trade.

Big Indiana Levee Breaks.

Vincennes, Ind., March 31.—The great Beigrade levee has broken, causing the worst damage resulting from any single break. The break is eight miles north of here on the Illinois side. Many houses were washed from their foundations and much live stock was drowned. The break increased the flood at Westport, where the water is now in the second story of every house. The town has been abandoned. The water is still rising. Two-thirds of Lawrence county is under water and in many places the water is twenty feet deep. The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern tracks are washed out for over a mile and several of the road's largest trestles are in danger. The river has passed all records.

LANDING OF JAPANESE TROOPS.

An Eyewitness Describes the Scenes at Chemulpo.

NOT A DETAIL WAS NEGLECTED.

In Spite of the Tidal Difficulties the Transport Department Landed in One Week a Large Amount of Supplies and About 20,000 Men Without Any Noise or Accident—Appearance of Troops Excited Admiration.

The ease and rapidity with which the 2,500 Japanese troops were landed at Chemulpo, Korea, during the night of Feb. 8 was but a forerunner of the far greater operations which were carried on during the next ten days, says the New York Herald's Chemulpo correspondent. The original 2,500 men were divided into two sections, 1,500 going by train to Seoul and the balance remaining in Chemulpo. As later events have shown, these men were only for the protection of Japanese interests in the two places in case the natives, angered by the appearance of an armed force, should indulge in riotous proceedings and were in no sense intended to form the advance of the column to march north against the Russians. The men were allotted to quarters in the houses of Japanese citizens in both Seoul and Chemulpo, and their presence has effectively prevented any disturbances the seeds of which may have been slumbering in the Korean breast.

On Saturday, Feb. 13, five days after the first landing was effected, two Japanese transports arrived at Chemulpo, the Hitachi and the Samki Marus, both four masted, 6,000 ton ships. These boats carried no troops, but were filled with supplies for the army and carried one army medical corps, with accessories, and also about 1,000 coolies for the use of the transport service.

These coolies were fitted out with the close attention to detail that characterizes all departments of the Japanese army. They were clothed in strong service costumes similar to the ordinary coolie garb, with a badge of red cloth on the arm bearing the Japanese characters indicating army coolie corps. A new red blanket, rolled, hung about the neck of each man, tied in front with extra sandal strings, and a canvas bag containing immediate necessities completed a most interesting picture. The men were divided into squads of twenty each, with a head coolie in command of each squad. As fast as landed they formed into companies and as the boat loads of supplies came in were told off to handle the cargo.

With the coolies came a carpenter corps of 100 men, similarly clothed, each man carrying his box of tools; also an equal number of army black-

smiths. These men had hardly set foot on shore before they were detailed at putting up a blacksmith shop close at the head of the landing jetty, and some of the carpenters started work laying a cleared wooden runway up the rough stone landing pier to facilitate the landing of horses and artillery.

The medical corps of 300 men came ashore in charge of the supplies for their own department, small trunks of about 100 pounds each containing "first aid to the wounded" necessities, sterilizers, stretchers, cases of medicines, boxes of bandages, heating stoves, small boilers and everything that a well equipped hospital corps would have need of. These supplies were landed and handled only by the medical corps men and were carried from the landing jetty as fast as brought, disappearing to places already prepared to receive them.

In the meantime the coolies were engaged in landing, assorting and piling up lumber, poles suitable for temporary bridges, barracks in sections for quick erection, telegraph poles, galvanized iron sheeting, iron kettles, cleared gangways for use in places less adapted for landing, a wooden pier in sections, pack saddles, bundles of tents and tail poles, handcarries, coils of rope, ponies and anchors, bundles of picks and shovels, cases upon cases of supplies and ammunition and, last, but by no means least, cases of silver money for use in the interior; not a thing forgotten, everything figured out to a nicety, put up in packages of a size suitable for handling, tagged and marked. The army authorities depended upon local supplies and facilities for absolutely not a thing. They brought with them everything that the training of years for this very contingency could foresee.

These transports also brought four steam launches, several hundred flat bottomed boats for landing horses and troops and six tank water boats rigged with hand pumps. While a portion of the army coolies were engaged in landing and storing these supplies more were detailed to repack rice (already stored in warehouses in Chemulpo) in smaller packages of about 100 pounds each, a suitable size for carrying by coolie or pack animal into the interior.

During the next ten days, under the direction of the army engineers, two temporary pontoon landing piers were erected adjoining the permanent stone jetty. Korean junkies were commandeered and used as pontoons, cleared gangways being placed across and between them, forming a continuous wooden floor, with railings from the channel to the edge of the "band." On this flooring was placed empty rice mats to deaden the noise and prevent wear.

Wooden floats, which had arrived in sections on the transports, were also put together and connected with the shore by similar cleared gangways for use in landing horses. During this time the supplies had been coming ashore almost continuously, and the mountains of cases, tents, saddles and other army paraphernalia had been carried away as fast as accumulated, either to load on the train for Seoul or to store in Chemulpo warehouses.

Some of the difficulties attending the landing at Chemulpo can be appreciated when it is remembered that the mean rise and fall of tide twice daily is thirty feet and that for a good portion of each twenty-four hours mud flats, in many places miles in extent, lie on either side of the narrow channel available for lighters and launches. With this tide racing in the opposite direction, it is only with difficulty, and then with a scarcely perceptible movement, that a good launch can make headway against it. From the anchorage where the transports lay to the landing jetty is some two miles, which can only be covered with lighters or either sculled by coolies or towed by small launches.

But in spite of the difficulties to contend with the transport department of the Japanese army landed in one week 100,000 tons of supplies, 2,500 cavalry horses and some 20,000 men. This was accomplished without noise, confusion, accident or congestion in the streets leading to the landing jetty, with far less noise and confusion than attend the discharging of the cargo of an 800-ton coasting steamer, with no brawling or drunkenness and everything brought ashore and men, horses and cargo disposed of and housed without delay.

On Feb. 16, three days after the arrival of the army coolies and the supplies, seven transports anchored in the harbor and immediately proceeded to land men and horses. The flat bottomed boats, previously bought, were taken alongside, the horses raised in slings and lowered into them, each boat carrying five animals and bearing a transport department flag giving its number and the number of the landing float to which it was to go. On arrival at the float the boat was brought up broadside on; the troops, holding the horses' heads, leaped up on the floats, and the horses made the three to four foot jump from the bottom of the boat to the floor of the float without hesitation or accident. The manner in which these dumb brutes took this landing showed that even they were acting a part in a drama many times rehearsed in preparation of this very event. I counted twenty animals landed in this way in ten minutes, and one a minute would be a fair average, which was kept up for hours without cessation.

At the same time two streams of men, fully accoutered, were pouring over the two temporary pontoon landing piers, while the landing of supplies was steadily maintained at the stone landing jetty. Men and horses were rapidly marched to the adjacent railway station, where long lines of cars were in readiness to carry them to Seoul, twenty-six miles away, where they were to await the arrival of the artillery and additional troops for this

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Eczema, Salt Rheum, Itch, Erysipelas—all eruptions, scaly diseases and parasitic affections of the skin positively cleared away in a hurry. A clean, pleasant liquid (non-greasy) externally applied—sponged or soaked over the parts, instantly stops all irritation. Soon clears out absolutely all affected conditions.

(Here is a case cleared away with two bottles.)



(Case of daughter of Mr. Miss Hartman, permanently cured of a bad skin disease after two bottles only of this D. D. D. prescription.)

We vouch for these facts.

They have been proven to us beyond the possibility of doubt.

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Some weeks ago the astonishing record of this prescription—proven to us by indisputable evidence—induced us to give it our unqualified recommendation to the public. Since then D. D. D. has cured so many who obtained it from us that its record with us has been fully equal to its previous history. We have not seen a single instance of disappointment. It seems to do the work every time. In nine cases out of ten, manifestations on the skin are skin diseases—not blood diseases. Many purchasers formerly miserable, thinking they had a bad blood disease, have found it was merely a skin affection and have cleared it all away with this prescription.

Among all the known reliable specific medical influences for different ailments we know of very few discoveries so certain in effect as this D. D. D. prescription in its quick oblation of skin diseases of all kinds.

A FEW CURES OF WELL-KNOWN PARTIES.

Chicago, April 7, 1904.
"About six months ago my daughter began getting worse all over her body and was gradually losing weight. Nothing seemed to do her any good, although we tried different medicines but without success. She would scratch continually and was a sight to look at. I was asked to try a bottle of your D. D. D. remedy, which I did, and to my surprise it worked wonders on her the second day, and before the bottle was empty she was almost cured. The second bottle completely cured her. I will highly recommend your remedy to any one suffering with skin disease, the fact is I cannot say enough for it."
"Will you please send me ten, please very truly,
F. KLINGHAMER, 100 Fulton Street.
"I am glad to say that the bottle of medicine furnished by you in July last had been of great benefit to me. I am now free from the annoying eruptions suffered from Eczema on my ankles. I have also cured a friend of mine who had two or three spots on his face."
W. J. FOOTNER, St. Paul, Minn.
"The wonderful discovery, the D. D. D. remedy, cured me of a bad case of Eczema of long standing, which the physicians could not cure. I thoroughly recommend it to all persons afflicted with any kind of skin disease."
C. D. WOODRUFF, JR.,
(250 Mayor's Court, Ill.)

The preparation is being used by most of the skin specialists. It is compounded for drugists solely by the D. D. D. Company, 70 Dearborn Street, Chicago. It is utilized by every general family physician who has taken the trouble to investigate the work it is accomplishing.

It is used in the Cook County Hospital, Chicago. It will clear off any parasitic break in the skin in from 3 days to 60 days' time. If you have a skin disease visit the above agents and see proofs that will make you a happy human being. \$1.00 buys this prescription—already made up in sealed bottles—with authentic label on each.

RED CROSS PHARMACY,

Rickert & Wells, Proprietors.

160 North Main Street, Barre, Vermont.

march north to meet the Russians at the frontier.

The appearance of the sturdy, silent and well equipped Japanese soldier excites as much admiration as do the wonderful thoroughness and system of the department in care of his transportation and housing. With the 15,000 troops that recently arrived at Chemulpo not a single case of drunkenness or disorder was apparent. Small parties of them were to be seen during the day about the streets of Seoul, seeing the sights of that, even to them, strange city and its people, strolling in leisurely, quiet fashion, keeping to themselves, molesting no one, and at nightfall they disappeared as though by magic into the houses of the Japanese residents to which they were assigned.

Their equipment is like the man himself—strong and serviceable, not an ounce more than is necessary, and not a penny spent on it is wasted. From his heavy gray brown blanket overcoat to the tin cup hanging at his waist and the rifle in his hands all is for use, not show. The entire kit in marching order, including arms, weights about forty-eight pounds and is carried with no shrugging of the shoulders or twisting of strap or belt. The impression given by a sight of the Japanese army in the field is one of sturdy readiness, endurance and silence.

This latter quality, silence, predominates every movement from the handling of coolies and cargo to the sight-seeing of the men at their leisure.

JAPANESE WAR FUNDS.

Special Diet Passes Government's Tax and Finance Bills.

Tokyo, March 31.—The special diet has concluded its labors. Finally passing the series of war tax and financial measures proposed by the government. Almost the entire financial programme submitted by the cabinet was approved, although several changes were made. The amount to be raised annually by special taxation was reduced from \$34,000,000 to \$31,000,000. The government plans to make up the deficit thereby created in the estimates by cutting down the administrative expenses.

Another change in the programme was the refusal to sanction the creation of a salt monopoly.

An interesting feature of the financial legislation is the passage of an act authorizing the banks to issue savings prize debentures. The total issue of these debentures is limited to \$15,000,000 per year. The rate of interest and the amount of the prizes under a lottery drawing scheme are limited. The whole plan ends when the war is over. The government has the right to borrow the money realized by the sale of the savings prize debentures, but the management, sale and redemption of the debentures are entirely in the

hands of the banks.

The changes in the customs tariff become effective after six months. The articles affected include confectioneries, preserves in sugar, silk fabrics, alcohol, kerosene, sugar, molasses, sirup, crepe de chine, satins, manufactured tobacco, Chinese spirits, ordinary sake and all alcoholic beverages containing over 50 per cent of alcohol.

Consumption taxes are levied on wooden fabrics and kerosene oil. The tobacco monopoly was passed. The compensation to be paid the manufacturers will be a sum equal to the amount of their sales for three years.

Whale Explodes Russian Torpedo. Vladivostok, March 31.—One of the mines in Pussiet bay has been exploded by a whale. The mutilated carcass subsequently was washed ashore. It bore evidence of the destructive qualities of the mines laid by the Russians in expectation of a Japanese landing at Pussiet bay.

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FOUR FREE TRIPS TO WORLD'S FAIR

Daily Times Will Send Popular Persons to Exposition—Ten Days' Trip and Expenses Paid.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition, or World's Fair, at St. Louis this year, will be in all respects the greatest enterprise of the kind ever undertaken. In point of floor space in the exhibit palaces it will be more than ten times as large as the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901, twice as large as the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, and three times as large as the last Paris Exposition.

Indications point to an enormous attendance from all parts of the country. Everybody wants to see the greatest World's Fair ever held.

The Barre Daily Times invites four of its most popular readers (to be determined by vote) to attend the St. Louis Exposition as the guests of this newspaper.

The candidates for these free trips to St. Louis will be classified thus:

- Class 1—The most popular resident of Barre city.
- Class 2—The most popular resident of Barre town.
- Class 3—The most popular resident of Orange county.
- Class 4—The most popular resident of Washington county, outside of Barre city and town.

These persons will be selected by the readers of the Times. The balloting will open immediately and will continue until midnight of Friday, July 1. The winners will be announced in the issue of Tuesday, July 6.

Beginning with this issue of the Times, and in every issue until and including that of Friday, July 1, there will be printed at

the top of the second page, a coupon entitling the holder to cast one vote in any of the four classes above specified.

In classes 2, 3 and 4, for every yearly subscriber to this paper at \$3.50 paid in advance, 300 votes will be given; for six months at \$1.35 paid in advance, 150 votes will be allowed, and for three months at 75 cents paid in advance 75 votes will be allowed.

Subscribers owing a subscription can pay up at the rate of \$3.00 a year and have votes credited accordingly.

To each of the four winners we shall present a coupon ticket which will include:

1. Railroad fare from Barre to St. Louis and return.
2. Berth in Pullman Palace Sleeping Car, each way.
3. All meals en route, in dining cars or at hotels.
4. Stopover at Niagara Falls, with trip over the International Belt Line through the Canadian National Park to Queenstown, across to Lewiston, returning over the Great Gorge Route.
5. Transfer from depot and hotel at St. Louis.
6. Five days' board (room and meals) at hotel at St. Louis.
7. Daily admission to the grounds of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition for five days.
8. Special steamer excursion on the Mississippi river.
9. A handsomely illustrated "Guide to St. Louis" with large map of the city and the Exposition grounds.
10. A traveler's accident insurance ticket for \$1,000 (with \$7.50 weekly indemnity for five weeks in case of injury, good for one year).

The Times' guests will be taken from Barre to St. Louis and return in a specially chartered Pullman car, under the personal conducting of Messrs. Simmons and Marsters, the well-known tourist agents, 208 Washington St., Boston. Messrs. Simmons and Marsters have been entrusted by the Boston Herald with all the arrangements for the trip which that paper will give to the winners in its voting contest, and the accommodations which will be furnished to the Times' guests will be exactly the same as those provided by the Herald's winners.